For the Evening Telegraph. The Governor's Law. The Governor saw that the bravest men Had vanished the foe to meet, That only his friends and the timid remained,

And the army had suffered defeat; "Take heart! it is not too late," said he, "To stir up the vilest and coarsest;" So he talked of the Law of Necessliy, And the rabble applauded their hoarsest.

The Governor saw from the City Hall The rabble sweep by in their ire; The lamp-posts with women were hung in their

The orphans were burnt in the fire: "Take heart ! dear friends of my soul!" said he, "You have well sustained my assertion, And the Un'on in its necessity. Shall rock with our Northern diversion!"

The Governor saw from his hearth, in fear, The nation grown purer and greater, Despite the riot he raised in the rear, Or the comfort be gave the trallor; "Take heart oh! Evil-in-Man!" said he, "The cost of the State is upon her, Pay it not, by the Law of Necessity, For cheaper is shame and dishouor!

All cold, mean places he found in man And touched them to discontent, The envy, the bate, the burdens of State, The tariff ou rum and rent: "Take heart! oh tyrant abroad!" sald he, "The Young State's power who hatest,

Our last appeal is Necessity, And this may debauch the greatest!" George Alfred Townsend,

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Designs by Harriet Hosmer, Leonard W. Voik, and Larkin G. Meade, The Board of Managers of the Lincoln Monu-ment Association met at Sp. ingueld, Illinois, on the first instant. The following members of the Board were present:—J. K. Dabots, O. M. Hatch, S. H. Treat, J. T. Stuart, Colone; John Williams, J. Runn, O. H. Miner, S. Tyndale, D. L. Phillips, J. H. Beveridge, J. C. Conkling, and S. H. Melvin.

The business before the Board was the recep-

tion of plans for the monument in accordance with the terms of the chicular, which was for-warded to the principal artists and architects throughout the United States, announcing that the Directors would receive designs, with specificutions, for a monument (to cost not exceeding \$200,000) to be erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln over his remains at Oak Ridge Cemetery, in Springheld, iii. A premium, not exceeding one thousand dotlars, will be paid far the decign and specifications selected and adopted by the Board. No other premium will be paid, except at the discretion of the Board. A MODEL BY HARRIET HOSMER.

A very beautiful model in plaster, which has ocen set up in the State Library, is the work of Miss Harriet Hosmer. It is presented by the Freedmen's Monument Association of St. Louis, for which society it was built; and it is under-stood that if the derian is adopted, the funds of the Freedman's Association will be mingled with those of the National Association. The design is that of a temple of tame, and is an effort to express the idea that the monument to the memory of Mr. Lincoln is based upon the two great acts of his administration—the emancipation of the slaves and the preservation of the Union. The temple will be eighty feet in height, and being circular, about fifty test in diameter. It is to be built of grante and marble, but the many statue; and reliefs with which it is mounted will be of bronze. The following extract from a letter from the author will give an idea of the general scope of the design:
"Commencing with his earlier history, I have

represented other scenes of the President's life, in the four bas reciefs which surround the lower base. In the first—his birth; his journey through the woods to his new home in Indiana; and his occupations as builder of log cabins, rail-splitter, flat-bontman, and farmer. In the second—as scump-speaker; as member of the Legislature; as bidding farewell to his constients and friends at Springfield; as taking the cath of office of President of the United States at Washington. In the third-four memorable events of the war - the bombardment of Sumter, the capture of Mobile and of Petersburg, and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. And in the fourth—the assassination, the procession, and flual interment at

Upon the circular columns which inclose these bos-reliefs, and crowning the first base of the temple, are placed four statues, representing the condition of the negro as it actually existed at different periods of the President's four years of office; first, as exposed in chains for sale; second, upon the plantation; third, an guide and assistant to our troops; and fourth, as a soldier and a freeman. Above these columns rise an octazonal base, four sides of which contain the inscriptions:-

"Abraham Lincoln; Martyr-President of the United States; Eman, ipator of Four Millons of Men; Preserver of the American Union."

"Upon this rests a circular base, forming the immediate base of the temple, upon which is represented a bas rettef composed of thirty-six female figures, hand in hand, symbolical of the union of the infray-rix States. Upon this rise the eight columns of the temple, supporting a cor-nice, upon which are inscribed the concluding words of the Emancipation Proclamation:—'And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, I invoke the considerate judgment of man-

kind and the gracious favor of Almighty Gol.'
"Within the temple a statue of the dead President rests upon a sarcophagus, and the four mouraing Victories, with trumpets reversed, which guard and surround the whole, record the great sorrow of the nation, stricken down at the moment of proclaiming its triumph."

THE DESIGN OF H. G. VOLK. This is of strikingly original appearance. The monument is one hundred and twenty feet in height, divided into three distinct parts or sections—the first part, or lower section, starting from a base eight feet high, with a plan in the form of a pentagonal star, and would require a circle seventy-five feet in diameter to circum-scribe it. The external angles are cut off so as to leave, in their stead, a face four feet wide by eight feet high, which will contain illustrations of some of the most eventful epochs in the career of Mr. Linceln, together with the national

arms cut in bas relief.
"Immediately over the columns below are five proups of statuary, viz., Justice, Wisdom, Fame, History, and the fifth representing Mr. Lincolu. holding in his right hand the proclamation of emancipation, while with the other he uniter Liberty and Union, personified by two beautiful children; Liberty heiding the banner of victory and Union the clive branch, while an eagle perches on each of the angles of the entablature. Above this the last or upper section rises thirtytwo feet and consists of a pentagonal pedestal with cap and base of Athens, and the die of blue marble with red panel and star of white marble in the centre. This pedestal is surmounted by a statue of America, which terminates the structure, and is represented by a beautiful female whose right hand rests on an anchor, and it upon the word of God, while in her left she holds the globe. This figure is to be cut from the finest Italian marble. The base contains five pedestals surmounted with statuary, the first group representing the white and black boy building together, symbolizing the present position of the two races; second group represents one of the aborigines of America, whose posture and expression indicates astonishment and amazement; third group is civilization represented by the husbandman, together with instruments of science, art, and commerce; fourth group is the soldier's welcome home, and fifth, the slave mother made free by the rending of her chains, and pointing her children, the hope of her race, to the group of Lincoln and the figure of Justice.

LEONARD W. VOLK'S DESIGN. Mr. Volk offers two designs of mausoleum

monuments. The plan marked "A" is oval in form, the greater diameter of the ellipse being eighty-two feet and the lesser sixty feet. It is circumscribed by a terrace wall of Quincy granite, and has four entrances leading to the gravite, and has four entrances leading to the temple, which stands in the centre of the ellipse. This temple is forty feet in diameter and farty-three feet high. A colonnade of twenty-three doric pillars surrounds the mausoleum, standing three and a half feet from the walls, and supports the frieze above. The dome; of the mausoleum is to be a perfect hemisphere, twentytwo feet in dismeter. The top of this done is to have a convex glass, six feet in dismeter, with the suc's disk raised in the centre, with diverging rays springing from it to light the centre of the dome. Thirteen American marble columns represent the thirteen original states, as the columns on the exterior represent the States admitted from the formation of the Constitution to the time of Mr. Lincoln's death.

Another design, by the same author, has an elevation to the top of the dome of fifty six fiet, with a terraced base forty-eight feet square. The mauscleum is octazonal in form, and has a dome of white New Hampshire granite, the dome being furnished with an opening five feet in diameter, which admits the light on a colossal statue of Lincoln, which stands beneath. Four statues, representing Liberty, Justice, Wisdom and Temperance, of heroic size, adorn the mancolcum. The floor is to have a Mosaic pavement, and the studies for the reliefs and brouges will be different from those in design "A," but the general similarity of the designs will be noticed. will be nouced.

MR. MEADE'S DESIGN. The design of Lankin G. Meade, of Florence, Italy, though not an elaborately ornamented as some others presented, is in exquisite taste. The die is seventy jeet high, and the total height is one hundred feet. The foundation and sub-base are of granite, and the autist proposes the architectural work to be of Ravercconi marble, and the statues of bronze. The obelisk is surmounted by the engle and globe. At the base a pedestal is projected in front, on which is a colossal statue of Lincoln. On a plane below, at the four cardinal points, are four pedecitals, on which are groups representing the infantry, cavalry, artiflery, and marine corps of the service. Encircling these pedestals are tablets, on which are written the names of all the States. These tablets are linked together, and the whole work indicates that, through the wise counsels of the President and the endurance of the cotaiers and satiors, the Union has been pre-cryed and perpetuated. On the four sides of the base are tablets for inscriptions. That in four and under the statue bears the name in full -Abraham Lincoln. The sub-base is reached by stairs from the corners of the base, and under the base is the crypt for the remains. The door of the crypt is also the en-trance to the passage and stairway, which accends the monument inside.

AUSTRALIA.

Something About the Country and its Resources.

Mr. J. Wemys Jobson, of this city, writes as follows about Australia in the September number of the American Exchange and Review:-

Sydney now contains a population of 100,000, and the whole colony of New South Wales numbers about thice that amount. It exports wool to the extent of about \$4,000,000 per aunum, tallow to that of \$500,000, and gold about \$2,500,000. The supply of the last is daily falling off, many richer mines having been discovered in the adjoining colony of Victoria. It has, besides, six or seven woollen factories, fabricating a species of Tweed considerably in demand, three sugar reducties, sixteen soap manufactories, and several similar establishments. About 150,000 tons of shipping used to enter the port in the course of the year, and as many to quit it, but the number has lately fallen off. The lighthouses at the heads, or entrance to the harbor, are most dangerously arranged. Instead of their heads, fixed one or each parameters that being fixed one on each promontory, two are affixed upon one. The consequence was that a few years ago a large ship, named the Dunbar, with many hundred emigrants, while entering the port in confidence at night, struck upon the rocks, and was so completely tost that in the

morning only one man survived. The climate of New South Wates is warm. The seasons are the reverse of ours, the winter com-moneing in July, and January being midsummer. The thermometer averages 80 degrees; but most disagreeable and unhealthy hot winds, proceeding from the interior, frequently cause it to rice to 100 or even to 125. In the mornings sea-breeze, and in the evenings it is followed by one from the land; so that, on the whole, it is healthy. About the seventh of the land was originally allotted to the Church of England, but the revenues are now divided amongst all religious denominations, independent of creed. The Wesleyaus are at present the most numerous. and the Roman Catholic archbishop drives the most splendid team of horses, as well as the most magaticent carriage in Sydney, devoting the greater part of his state allowance of \$6000 per annum to this purpose. The colony is

governed by a legislature consisting, on the whole of fifty-four members, of whom thirty six are elected for the lower or popular division, and the remainder, or upper house, are nominated by the Governor, who is appointed by the English crown. Its police regulations are very bad, and the country is still much infested by bushrangers, or escaped convicts, who have betaken themselves to the woods and the highways, and pluader or mur-der all who fall into their hands.

Victoria is the second colony of Australia, and now the most important of any. It is an offshoot of New South Wales, and separated from it upwards of a dozen years ago. It may claim, however, to have been originally established from Van Dieman's Land, for in 1835, a Mr. Batman landed from that island and took possession of Port Philip Head, which now leads to the harbor of Melbourne. A few months later he was followed by a newspaper editor named John Pascoe Fawkner, who disembarked where the city of Melbourne now stands, and purchased ground from the natives for a few dollars, which is now worth \$100,000 per acre. doffars, which is now worth \$100,000 per acre.

"Johnny," however, as he is termed—for he yet
survives—did not profit by this netations
arrangement, for he now lives in comparative poverty, and has the mortification of seeing what were once his pigsties and
farmyard occupied by the most splendid stores
and richest edifices in the colony. Melbourne,
names after a rivolous and disreputable English
near of that name is now the wealthiest town peer of that name is now the wealthlest town in Australia, containing upwards of 120,000 inhabitants, and being largely indebted for its prosperity to American citizens, by whose enterprise it was mainly, in the first instance, built up and established. The English, however, behaved most ungratefully to the founders, rising against them so soon as they found themselves in sufficient numbers, and ultimately expelling them from the place. Ever since it has been noted for its violent anti-American feeling; and the writer of this article was precipitated from a platform twelve feet high merely because he, at a public meeting, opposed a most illiberal tariff mainly directed against American commerce, and, above all, resisted the atrocious conduct of its colonial authorities in fitting out the Shenandosh to prey upon our peaceful and

defenseless marine. The colony of Victoria contains about 85,000 square miles of territory, and possesses con-siderably greater agricultural resources than New South Wales; but as yet no coal has been discovered in it, and hence it cannot pretend to rival the other in manufacturing pursuits. At the present day it has a population of about 400,000 inhabitants, and would rapidly increase but for the abominable system of misgoveru-ment. The chief authority there under the British Government is a Scotch adventurer named McCulloch. Originally a cierk and agent of the great Scottish house of Denison & Co., he rose upon their ruins, and has pursued a career which throws even aristocratic government 4nto shade. Having made his way into the colonial legislature by every possible agency, he has, with a few associates, seized hold of every office in the power of the executive, and organized a gang of ruffians who tive, and organized a gang of ruffians who attend public meetings and beat down all opponents. The scenes of violence exhibited on these occasions are wholly incredible. Men have the hair torn from their faces and the clothes from their backs, and are fortunate indeed if they escape without loss of life or limb. All the violence deemed peculiar to American mobs is more than outdone here. Mr.

McCulloch, a free-trader naturally, and formerly so professediv, lately brought for eard a species of protection calculated to throw odium upon that system of policy. Instead of taxing the silks, sating, and goods of the rich, he levied his imposts upon the boots, snow, and clothes of the poor; imposed a dury, not ad valorem but on bulk, so that as much impost was levied upon a pair of miner's boots as upon the satin slippers of twenty of the cyp lans of Melbourne. In no part of the world is vice so flourishing or virtue o openly contemued. Its contrasts of wealth and poverty, luxury and misery, bratal spendor and educated poverty exceed those of London itself. Barristers and graduates of the best universities of England are there found driving

cabs, while the lowest of the rabbie are in office.
Victoria possesses far more extensive arrierous resources than New South Wales. Ballarat
is the principal seat of them, and gold used to
be taken out of the district on some occasions to the amount of \$30,000 000 per year. The produce of the whole of the Australian colonies then amounted to \$60,000,000 per annum, but it has now fallen off one-half, and is only to be got by machinery. In the haleyon days of hand mining the extravagance of the miners far exceeded that of their Sydney prototypes. They regularly came down to Melbourne, and used to pour out Champagne in buckettals. Now, now-ever, they stop at home and boast that there they have equal attractions; and doubless among such actions are others of a yet more

disgraceful character.

Australia presents no desirable field for emigration. The British Government has intery made strenuous efforts to induce the inhabitants of England, Ireland and Scotland to proceed to its shores instead of those of America, and have employed agents to extol the various settlements but especially Queens, and in the most extrava-gent terms, and the result has invariably been alsoppointment. In the last cargo of passengers shipped off to this colony with infinitely less care shipped off to this colony with infinitely less care and provision made for them than if they had been so many brasts, the discontent was so general, that as already mentioned, they considered even shipwreck on the shores of Melbeurne as a relief, and scarcely a ship arrives in this port without the newspapers feeding with the most abominable reports of outrages offered

by the officers of the vessel to female passengers.

There is no place in the world where virtue, on the part of woman, is so little appreciated. In the city of Sydney, which in this respect is still worse than Melbourne, it is positively revolting to witness the number of girls of the tendenest area—from twelve down even to six tenderest ages-from twelve down even to six years of see—trained up to crime; and the youth of the opposite sex are in both cities encouraged in every species of excess, but especially inebriation. The bideous policy of Anne of Austria, who purposely demoralized her sons to precinde their interference in public affairs, appears to have been revived by some miscreaut here, and the consequence is that a race is growing up more deprayed and degene-rate even than their forefathers. Physically, they fall off too, the girls born in the colonies being dwarfish, and the boys exceedingly weazel faced. Both are amazingly precocious, however, especially in vice. The r public language in the streets exceeds all belief; and it may be remarked that if a stranger asks i.r any informa-tion, either from them or the grown-up population concerning his route, he is invariably despatched in the wrong direction; if a wellconducted temale, she will be directed to the most improper quarter of the city, and both will be "crammed" with the fall est information as well as cheated, on every occasion. This is termed "colonial," and greatly do the imabi-tants rejoice if they can thus deceive any new-comer either from Europe or America, as they surmise that it implies their superior sagacity. Under such circumstances it is vain to look for any improvement in the colonies; those who have emigrated from England being only intent in raising what they term "a pile" (or sum of money) sufficient to enable them to return and open a tavern at home, while the natives have no luture before them at all.

The Question of Diet.

An Italian, who is at once a member of the Paritament of Italy, and a Professor of Medi-cine, has proclaimed that his countrymen are under-fed. Not only does Professor Mantegazza hold that Italians suffer in body by living too poorly, but he also contends that their mental energies are thereby lessened. The weakness of the individual, he says, is correlative with the weakness of the individual, he says, is correlative with the weakness of the nation. If each worker does less than he ought, the productive power of the nation is diminished. Hence a long train of evils. Taxes cannot be levied on luxuries when the sheer necessaries of life are alone resorted Taose who think they have done enough when they barely keep body and soul together are unworthy members of society. There is no force in reserve for the hour of need. They have neither money to contribute for the common wen!, nor the aid of strong right arms to bring to the great duty of national defense. It may seem an exaggeration to say that, because the Italians live upon macaroni and watermelous, the Italian Chanceller of the Exchequer is puzzled how to arrange his budget so as to avoid a deficit. Nevertheless, this is a statement based on facts which it were presumptuous either to

repudiate or ignore.
It is customary (says the London Daily News) to assert that in Italy there can be no occasion for eating so much solid food and drinking as much stimulating liquor as in England. is no doubt that in the former country life may be sustained on a diet which would be equivalent to starvation in the latter; but it is impos-sible to deny that whoever is as well nourished in Italy as in England can undergo far more bodily fatigue, can sustain greater mental exertion, than a native who saves his money and stints his appetite. It is almost a traism that an English navvy can do three times as much as any foreign laborer. The reason for this is, that he is better nourished. If he work at high that he is better hourished. If he work at high pressure, he does not neglect laying in a sufficient stock of fuel and liquid. Foreigners would soon rival him were they to copy his example. We are glad that Professor Mantegazza has not only grasped these truths, but has also had the courage to inculcate them. We shall be glad to learn that his countries of the state shall be glad to learn that his countrymen have been influenced by what is sage in his counsel. He rightly styles it the advice of a medical man and a patriot. There are others who would do well to ponder the subject, for it is one which concerns the well being of every nation, that each individual composing it should be prepared for doing the maximum of work, both physical and mental, by possessing a frame consolidated and perfected by substantial nourishment. insufficient dietary is the true cause of the decine and fall of any people. Eat then, patriots, eat; cat for your country; or, if you like it better, eat for the throne, the church and the constitution.

Are There Monsters in a Utah Lake? The editor of the Deseres Evening News, who accompanies Brigham Young on his trip to Northern Utah, writes of the "monsters" reported to have been discovered in Bear Lake

in that territory:—
"We have had conversation with Brother Charles C. Bich and other brethren from Bear Lake Valley, respecting the monsters which have been seen in the lake. They all firmly believe the account as published. They consider the testimony that has been given by so many individuals, who have seen these creatures in so many places, and under a variety of circumstances, indisputable. The Iudians' traditions corroborate all that has been said of the e creatures. It is well known that the Indians will not camp near the Lake, and they have never been known to backe in its waters. They have persisted in stating that there were terrible monsters in the lake, of which they were in fear, two of their tribe having within the memory of some of their number been carried off by them. If one or two persons only had seen and described them, it might be set down, even if they were persons of good judgment and cre-dibility, as an optical delusion; but they have been lately seen by numbers, and at different times and places, and their descriptions agree, and they also agree with the accounts of the Indians. Various plans have been suggested for the capture of one or more of them; but no

"One of those who are said to have seen them last timed their speed, while passing from one well-known point to another on the other side of the lake, with his watch, and if the description can be relied upon, a boat would stand no chance of escaping if they were pursued or came in contact with it."

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FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandless generally.
On more Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY 210 070 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPACY

Novemory 1, 196.

Novemory 1, 196.

Novemory 1, 196.

120,000 United States Five Per Cent.
Loan 1860.

Loan, 1861.

50,060 United States Five Per Cent.
Loan, 1861.

Tremory Novem.

200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent.
Loan (exempt from 1ax).

50,000 City of Pennsylvania Resirond First.
Loan (exempt from 1ax).

50,000 Pennsylvania Resirond First.
Loan State of Resirond First.
Loan Resirond Resirond, Se and Mortgage Fix Fir Cent. Sound.

25,000 Pennsylvania Resirond, Se and Mortgage Fix Fir Cent. Sound.

25,000 Pennsylvania Resirond, Se and Mortgage Fix Fir Cent. Sound.

25,000 Ventera Pennsylvania Resirond
Six Per Cent. Honds (Pennsylvania Resirond Six Per Cent. Sounds.

50,000 State of Tennessea Six Per Cent.
Loans.

7,000 State of Tennessea Six Per Cent.
Loans.

5,000,300 schares stock of Germantown
Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Palladelphia.

8,000 100 Shares Stock of Fennsylvania Resirond Company.

5,000 100 Shares Stock of Fennsylvania Resirond Company.

20,000 20 Shares Stock of Fennsylvania Resirond Company.

20,000 100 Shares Stock of Fennsylvania. 125 625 00 51.000'00 19,800.00 28,375'00 20,000'00

18,000.00 4270'00 15,000.00

7,800:00 8,800'00 15,000.00 201,900,00 rar. Market value. \$1,102,89250
Real Falst: 81,002,679-20, 86,000-0
Bills Beca, vable for Insurance \$1,101,400 par.

Bills rest due at Agences-Premiums on Marine Policies
Accrued interest and other debts due the Con-pany
Stock and Scrip of sandry Insurance and other Com; and series of the Bank. 100 01710
Cash in Bank. 100 01710
Cash in Drawer. 298 52 219,185 67 43,334'36 8,0,7:00

183,315'82

Thomas C. Haud,
John C. Devis,
Edmand A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seai,
Theophilus Paniding,
Hugh Craig
Edward Darlington
John R. Penrose,
Hugh Craig
Edward Darlington
John R. Penrose,
Henry Sloan,
George G. Leiper,
William G. Bonton,
Henry Sloan,
Seward Latourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-Precident,
HENRY EALL, Assistant Secretary.

12 30 \$1 507,605-15 Thomas C. Haud,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Scuder,
Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paniding,
Hugh Craig
Edward Darlington
John R. Penrose,
E. Jones Brooke,
Henry Sloan,
George G. Leiper,
William G. Bontton,
Edward Lajourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
THO

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET. ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868, \$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL. 8400,000.00 UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1888

883,693.22 \$850,000.00. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1839 OVER \$5 500,000.

DIRECTORS. Charles N. Bancker, George Fales, Alfred Fitter, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Spares, William S. Grant, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Elchards Isaac Lea,

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President, GRORGE FALES, VICE-President, JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary protein. Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Philaborg. 2 122 N S U R A N C E COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance. ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - \$2,001,266.72. \$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Ecward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Chariton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira, Arthur G. Ceffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Weish,
Fichard D Wood,
F. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
CHARLES PLATT Secretary,
William BUEILER, Harrisburz, Pa., Central
Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

DIRECTORS.
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward R. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
Louis C. Madelra,
Louis C. Madelra,
Louis C. Madelra,
1257

INSURE AT HOME

Fenn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,

IN THE

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia. ASSETS, 82,500,000. CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. POLICIES INSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 182 JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT

SAMUEL E. STORES VICE PRE-IDENT INC. W. ROENOR A. V. P and ACCUARY HORATIO S. STEPHENSSECRETARY

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandlae, furniture etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YE. RS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.

JOHN R. WUOHERER, President,
SAMUEL WILCOX. Secretary

SAMUEL WILCOX. Secretary